

# L. & N.

## Time Card

Effective Apr. 15, 1917.

### TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 92—C. & N. O. Lim. 12:21 a. m.  
No. 51—St. L. Express 5:29 p. m.  
No. 95—Dixie Flyer 9:32 a. m.  
No. 55—Hopkinsville Ac. 7:00 a. m.  
No. 53—St. L. Fast Mail 5:36 a. m.

### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 92—C. & N. O. Lim. 5:29 a. m.  
No. 52—St. Louis Express 10:20 a. m.  
No. 94—Dixie Flyer 7:05 p. m.  
No. 56—Hopkinsville Ac. 8:55 p. m.  
No. 54—St. L. Fast Mail 10:14 p. m.  
No. 51 connects at Guthrie for Memphis and points as far south as Erin, and for Louisville, Cincinnati and the East.

No. 53 and 55 make direct connection at Guthrie for Louisville, Cincinnati and all points north and east thereof.

No. 93 carries through sleepers to Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa, Fla. Also Pullman sleepers to New Orleans. Connect at Guthrie for points East and West. No. 93 will not carry local passengers for points north of Nashville, Tenn.

W. N. CHANDLER, Ticket Agent.

## THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE NEW YORK WORLD

IN 1917

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. The great war in Europe is now half way into its third year, and, whether peace be at hand or yet be far off, it and the events to follow it are sure to be of absorbing interest for many a month to come.

These are world-shaking affairs, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, is compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the

HOPKINSVILLE KENTUCKIAN (Tri-weekly,) together for one year for \$2.65. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

## Unique Among Magazines



Probably Joe. Mitchell Chaplin has personally more famous people than any other man in the world.

Other magazines have their place in fiction, but the National follows no set rule. It is the very life of the magazine world. It takes you over wide stretches of territory. It keeps you in touch with the latest news. It is a life of the people. It is a life of the people. It is a life of the people.

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True Grows Around Boards. In the interior of an old maple tree cut down in South Newfane, Vt., on Frank C. Kelsey's land, were found pieces of the ends of an old board fence with nails which fastened it to the tree when it was much smaller.

The tree had grown outside the nails and ends of board six inches or more.

A household remedy in America for 25 years—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For cuts, sprains, burns, scalds, bruises, 30 and 60c. At all drug stores.

## RAISING SNAKES FOR CIRCUS

Most of the Reptiles Used by Showmen Are Obtained From Texas Farm Where They Are Bred.

Most of the snakes used by showmen, writes Carl L. Thompson in the Wide World Magazine, are procured from a large "snake farm" at San Antonio, Tex., where all kinds of reptiles are bred for commercial purposes. This farm, at the time I was in business, consisted of eight acres for snakes alone, besides the land required for raising rabbits, chickens, frogs and other "snake feed." That snake ranching is quite a thriving industry may be judged from the fact that this place employs 60 men and 12 women.

The snakes most used are rattlers, Mexican bull snakes and whip snakes (nonpoisonous), and are sold by the pound, ranging from 60 cents to \$4, rattlers being the most expensive. In extracting the fangs at the farm before shipment an employee holds the rattler's head between his thumb and forefinger, with the tail under his arm, and prides the snake's mouth open with a pair of wooden pliers, the fangs being then clipped off with a small pair of manicure scissors.

## GREEKS KEPT TOGAS CLEAN

How They Did It Is a Mystery for It Is Known That They Had no Soap.

According to all history and art no people ever kept their clothes as clean as the Greeks. They would robes about them and always appeared in spotless white, but no word has come down to us regarding what they put in the wash tub to take out the dirt. The only thing we of the present are sure of is that they had no soap in that early day, for soap is a comparatively recent invention.

Excavations show many strange and informative things about the Athenians, but nothing like soap. It is thought that they may have used white clay, for that is the primitive method. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in England the peasants discovered a substitute for clay in the "lees," which they obtained by pouring water over wood ashes. Later they found that soda which they obtained from the ashes of seaweeds and water plants was very cleansing when mixed with fat.

## NEW NATIONAL DISHES.

Gerald Sherman, superintendent of the mining department of Phelps, Dodge & Co., told this one: At a miners' union meeting held at Bisbee at the time there was an attempt being made to unionize the camp, the question arose as to whether Mexicans admitted to the union should be allowed to work underground. One speaker opposed any such thought on the grounds of difference in economic equality of the whites and Mexicans. Waxing warm to this subject, he shouted: "How do they live? You all know. What do they wear? You all know. What do they eat?" (Voice from back of hall): "Chile Killarney and torpedoes."—Engineering and Mining Journal.

## A BAD BREAK.

"That was a break Dax made."  
"What was it?"  
"He credited an automobile story to President Lincoln."

## ONE ADVANTAGE.

"If leather keeps going up, we'll have to wear wooden shoes."  
"All right. It'll put an end to pussy-footing."

## DOUBLY DISPOSED OF.

"Kill this report of the grand opera concert."  
"Why?"  
"The writer has murdered it."

## HIS PERCEPTION.

"He is so mean-spirited I don't believe he has pluck enough to resent the insult of a bribe."  
"No; he just pockets it."

## NO FOREIGN AID.

"Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?"  
"No, sir! An American doctor is good enough for me."

## A SMART KID.

Boy—Have you any dry herring?  
Grocer—Yes, my boy.  
Boy—Well, why don't you give them a drink?

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## TEACHING SOLDIERS TO SING

Soldiers at Fort Shafter Learn Words and Airs of America's War Songs From Movie Screen.

There is one officer on Oahu, says the Sunday Advertiser of Honolulu, according to the Army and Navy Journal, who is a firm believer in the value of song as a military asset to the soldier. Col. James A. Irons, commanding the Second United States Infantry, believes so thoroughly in the importance of having soldiers know the songs of the nation—particularly the war songs—that he has provided a means of teaching the men of his regiment just what the war songs of America are.

The method which Colonel Irons has started at Fort Shafter is one which should be used throughout the army. It consists of having national and patriotic airs played by the orchestra at the evening performances at the air-drome—Fort Shafter's moving picture theater—while the words are thrown upon the screen where the men can read them. In this way the soldiers become acquainted with the words of the songs, and what is equally important, they become accustomed to singing together. The soldiers are enthusiastic over the new plan and the singing is worth going far to hear. It is not impossible that, sometime within the service of the men who are now serving the second infantry, that regiment may be called on to march from Bordeaux to Berlin, and that the march will be made easier and the spirit of the men at the end of the hike will be far better if it is made to the tune of "Annie Laurie"—the regimental anthem—sung by every man in the regiment.

Cards have been issued from the regimental press printing the words of "Annie Laurie" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and the list of 90 battles, engagements and skirmishes in which the Second Infantry took part. The first was in November, 1791, at Maudslows Ford, O.

## BIRDS AID IN WAGING WAR

Their Work in Increasing Crop Yields by Destroying Insect Pests Declared Highly Important.

Food is needed for our armies. Birds help the farmers produce that food by destroying insect pests. Therefore, birds may be considered as one of the allies. In the Farm and Fireside one reads:

"Birds are almost as busy as bees, and their work in increasing crop yields is highly important. One of the cheapest and most effective ways to fight insect pests that annually take crop toll estimated at \$900,000,000 is to aid in the preservation of bird life. Few people realize how many insects are destroyed by birds. A teaspoonful of chinch bugs has been taken from the crop of one quail, and an adult bird has been known to eat 5,000 plant lice in two hours. Such worms and bugs as infest our gardens are favorite food for bluebirds, robins and many other kinds of birds.

"It is true that some insect pests may be fought with chemicals. Owing to the great war, though, prices for many materials commonly used in sprays, washes and poisons are pretty near prohibitive. But the birds work at before the war wages.

"Birds also eat thousands of weed seeds. A single quail, when killed, was found to contain 10,000 pigweed seeds. With labor scarce and high, whatever will aid the farmer in his crop against weeds is worth while."

## Bags From Banana Trees.

Machinery has been taken to Honolulu from the state of Washington by four men who are making an investigation of the use of the fiber of the banana trunk for bag making. The investigation was brought about by announcements that the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands, as well as those of other sugar-producing countries, are faced with uncertainty concerning steady shipments from Caltutta of bags to be used as containers for raw sugar. Ever since bags have been used by the Hawaiian sugar planters in exporting the raw product from the islands to the mainland of the United States, the Hindu bags, which are made to contain 125 pounds each, have proved to be satisfactory. War conditions have caused the planters to cast about for a substitute.

## Old Laws, Modern Conditions.

New England, with its recollections of ancient "blue laws," should be interested in the report that war-time England has seen fit to revive a statute of Charles I's time prohibiting the transaction of business on the Sabbath, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. As there is a shortage of labor, with the consequence that shop people are overworked, the need of providing a day of rest is acute, and numerous shopkeepers have been arrested for doing business on Sunday. The English authorities are very ingenious in digging up ancient statutes to fit some new and unforeseen situation.

## One Fish a Day Is Limit.

The limit catch for anglers in Rangeley stream, near Haines Landing, Me., is probably the smallest of any waters in the United States—daily limit one fish, fly fishing only.

The reason is that this stream is the breeding place for the big Rangeley trout, and Maine sees that its stock of big trout is not unnecessarily depleted.

The famous Page trout that weighed 12 pounds was taken from this stream in 1867. The fish was the record fish for almost fifty years, the laurels then going to the 14½-pound trout taken in the Nepigon.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Dickens' Forensic Masterpiece.

Dickens' lawyers are legion, but none of them has a stronger hold on the memory of his readers than Sergeant Buzfuz, whose peroration in *Bardell vs. Pickwick* ranks as a forensic masterpiece: "But Pickwick, gentlemen, Pickwick, the ruthless destroyer of this domestic oasis in the desert of Goswell street—Pickwick, who has choked up the well and thrown ashes on the sward—Pickwick who comes before you today with his heartless tomato sauce and warming pans—Pickwick still rears his head with unblushing effrontery and gazes without a sigh on the ruin he has made. Damages, gentlemen, heavy damages, is the only punishment with which you can visit him—the only recompense you can award to my client. And for those damages she now appeals to an enlightened, a high-minded, a right-feeling, a conscientious, a dispassionate, a sympathizing, a contemplative jury of her civilized countrymen."

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### WHOOPIING CRANE.

"I am the most beautiful crane to be found in these parts," said the Whooping Crane. "I am very fine to look at."

"As far as that is concerned," said the little Brown Crane, "you might say that in many places and it wouldn't mean anything."

"Whatever do you mean?" asked the Whooping Crane, shrieking loudly.

"I mean," said Mr. Brown Crane, "that if you only get yourself into a small enough part you can always say you are the most beautiful. For instance I could stand off by myself and I could say."

"Behold! I am the most beautiful Brown Crane to be seen for miles." And the truth might be that there was not another brown crane to be seen for miles, so naturally I was the most beautiful."

"But I didn't say I was merely the most beautiful Whooping Crane, I said I was the most beautiful crane—meaning you, the demoiselle cranes, the sandhill cranes, the Asiatic white cranes. You know they come from a country they call Asia, and the demoiselle—the small crane—comes from a country named Africa."

"Yes," said the Brown Crane, "you are the most beautiful around these parts. But you couldn't compare yourself with the paradise crane or the crowned crane for instance. Just suppose you had a beautiful feathery crown on your head! Wouldn't that make you proud?"

"I'm proud of my own white feathers, my black legs and beak. My wing feathers are particularly lovely, and I am quite a rare bird, too. Ah, I don't make myself common like the sparrows. When I am seen it is a treat."

"You like yourself pretty well," said Mr. Brown Crane, "don't you?"

"I must admit I do," said the Whooping Crane. "I can't help it. My feathers are so white and lovely and I am so very large."

"It's just as well you admit it," said the Brown Crane, "for when a creature has boasted as much as you have it would be foolish to say you didn't think well of yourself."

"Of course it would," said the Whooping Crane. And then he gave a great and terrific call.

"I never knew you had such a voice," said the Brown Crane.

"Ah, isn't it noble and lovely? I



"I'm Proud of My White Feathers."

could be a king with such a great and commanding voice as I have. Yes, I could be called King Whooping Crane. Of course I never am called that, but then I take pleasure in knowing that I could be called by such an honorable name."

"You know, Whoopy," said Mr. Brown Crane, "that I didn't say I thought your voice was lovely." The Brown Crane grinned as he thought how brave he had been to call the whooping crane, Whoopy, just after he had said he could be called King.

"What do you think?" asked Mr. Whooping Crane, with his voice becoming louder and louder.

"I said and I think the same," said Mr. Brown Crane. "I said that I never knew you had such a voice. I meant such a loud voice. Why you could be heard almost a mile off."

"I could indeed," said Mr. Whooping Crane.

"I know," said Mr. Brown Crane, after a moment.

"What do you know?" asked Mr. Whooping Crane. "I wouldn't say you knew much to hear you talk. You don't even know enough to appreciate a glorious voice."

"You mean a good, loud voice," said Mr. Brown Crane. "I won't fight with you, though. I will merely say that now I know why you are called the Whooping Crane."

"Oh, you do, eh?" asked Mr. Whooping Crane. "Tell me what you know and I will tell you if you know anything correctly."

"You are called the whooping crane because of your loud voice which can be heard such a distance away. It sounds like a whoop—a regular whoop—and so you have that name."

"For once you are right," said Mr. Whooping Crane. "I am glad to see you do know something. It is a great joy to me that I both have a voice and beauty."

"You have a voice, oh yes," said Mr. Brown Crane, "but I would rather not be asked me what kind of a voice." Mr. Whooping Crane did not notice this remark but continued talking about himself and telling how far, far south he went in the winter, and how in the summer he went to the Arctic region.

# FOR BETTER ROADS

## WHERE OILED HIGHWAYS PAY

Better on Sand Than on Clay or Loam Soils—Oil Sometimes More Satisfactory Than Water.

Oiled earth roads should not be regarded as a permanent improvement but are much better than common earth roads, in the opinion of W. S. Gearhart, professor of highway engineering.

"Oiled roads do not require so much dragging as ordinary earth roads," said Professor Gearhart. "They shed water better and do not become so dusty. Although oiled roads are not so satisfactory as gravel roads, they may be a help in developing good roads sentiment."

The best results from oiling are to be obtained by applying the oil when



Macadam Treated With Oil.

the road is hard, smooth, dustless, and without any ruts or pockets, according to Professor Gearhart.

Where there is a pocket in the road, water will gather after every storm. Oil works better on sandy soils than on clay or heavy loams. Loam soils may be helped by sprinkling a light coating of sand over the oiled surface. After the first year it is better to apply from one-quarter to one-third of a gallon of oil to each square yard of surface in the spring and the same amount again in the fall.

For laying the dust on city streets, oiling may be as economical and more satisfactory than water, particularly if the soil is sandy. When city streets are oiled it is best to cover the cross walks with dust or dirt so that they will not be covered with oil. When the oiling process is finished the dust or dirt may be swept away. Surface oiled streets are not satisfactory if the soil is clay or loam, for the oily dust blows about and is carried into buildings and upon walks.

## MOISTURE FOR ROAD MAKING

There is Certain Water Content at Which Soil Packs Hard—Remove All Grass and Weeds.

Road making is largely a matter of moisture control. When soil contains too much water it becomes mud, and when it has too little moisture it becomes dust. But there is a certain moisture content at which soil packs hard. And this is just about the amount of moisture that a soil will hold readily. This usually can be maintained in a road that has good drainage, that is well crowned so the water will run off when it rains and that is free from grass and weeds. These if allowed to grow, will soon draw the moisture out of the soil and so remove the binding material.

## CONVICTS ON PUBLIC WORKS

Proportion on Road Improvement Increased From 1.3 Nearly to 13 Per Cent Since 1885.

The proportion of convicts employed on public works instead of on lease or contract has increased since 1885 from 83 to 86 per cent and the proportion on road work alone from 1.3 to nearly 13 per cent, according to a report by the federal public roads office based on a survey of many prisons. State rather than county supervision of convict labor on roads is recommended.

## Easily Converted.

It is not at all difficult to convert the owner of a new automobile to the good-roads theory, if he is caught at the moment when he is trying to worm his way through a fresh sod improvement, two miles and a half long and running from fence to fence.

## New Position for Goethals.

Major General Goethals has accepted the newly created post of state engineer of New Jersey. New Jersey is about to expend \$1,500,000 on a new highway system.